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Will all readers of the Maine
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ers this year, please send their
name and address on a postal card
to the office of the MAINE FAR-
MER PUBLISHING CO., Augus-
ta, Me., without delay.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, notice has been given in writ-
ing to the Augusta Savings Bank, that
deposit Book No. 37169, issued by said bank,
supposed to be lost, and a duplicate thereof
applied for—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that
said duplicate book is hereby declared void,
and within six months from the third publi-
cation of this notice, a duplicate book will be
issued to the lawful owner of said original
book, and the liability of said bank, on ac-
count of said original deposit book and
dividends, will forever cease, as pro-
vided by the laws of the State of Maine.
Augusta, May 19, 1900. 3639

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THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.
"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."
Vol. LXVIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900. TERMS: \$1.00 per Annum, in Advance. No. 32.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

Farmers have been hustling for a week past.

Ticks on sheep and lice on cattle must be destroyed. Thrift and vermin do not go together.

Maine is not the only state where land is at a discount. The Springfield Republican reports that a property near North, Conn., and the Massachusetts line, consisting of 1,800 acres of land, four houses and a dozen barns, was sold at auction for a little less than \$8,000.

In answer to a question whether it would be advisable to use a bull possessing very desirable characteristics on his own offspring, the *Breeder's Gazette* replies: "We would advise strongly against such inbreeding as a general proposition. It tends to reduce size and weaken constitution."

The Wisconsin dairymen's association, following the lead of provincial examples, has put an expert creameryman in the field this season to answer the calls of its creamery in its jurisdiction. We believe that in no other way can the output of the creameries be so improved as by this method of direct instruction.

Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises of the agricultural editor, and also in the vicinity, are showing a full and healthy-looking bloom, though about a week later than usual. Will not our readers report on a postal the conditions of the bloom in their several localities? Ontario reports a full bloom. Country Gentleman reports chances in favor of latest crop in many years.

It is reported that the weather in the great corn states has been favorable for the planting of this greatest of American cereals, and as a result a larger area than usual has been seeded. Certainly the last week in May, the usual time for planting corn in this state, was especially favorable for the planting of this crop, and a wide area of seed has been put in. Thus we have an all round good beginning for another bountiful corn crop.

Knight of the Soil is the name of a new organization, started in Iowa, to which only farmers are eligible. The title of the officers are taken from farm names and the work of the lodge is to be devoted to farmers' interests. It is proposed that the lodges shall help the members hold their grain for higher prices, and that there shall be given mutual assistance to those who are in need. Members are to make report to the head officers of the number of acres of grain raised and the crop held in stock. Some fifteen hundred members are now enrolled and the order is still growing.

PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.
The Farmer has before referred to an effort in process of consummation for the establishing of a school of practical farming near the city of New York, in which Mr. Geo. T. Powell, well and favorably known in this state from his valuable lectures one and two years ago before the State Pomological Society, has the leading. This school is finally established at "Briarcliff Manor," a large estate, the property of Walter W. Sage, a wealthy citizen of New York city. The enterprise is backed by a number of wealthy ladies and gentlemen organized under the name of "The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture."

Mr. Law has placed sixty six acres on this estate at the disposal of the society for the purpose indicated.
The real object of the school is for the education of the sons of capitalists in the art of farming as well as along with the sciences involved, with the view of encouraging them to take up farming in its higher levels where educated minds will find ample scope for employment. Later on a department is in contemplation where farmers' sons will be specially trained for the management of wealthy men's estates.

Mr. Powell told a representative of the *Country Gentleman* that this new venture would not in any way conflict with the excellent work being done by agricultural colleges, for they were not able to go into the practical side of agriculture to such an extent as was contemplated by the new school. "For instance," he said, "the course will begin with a system of planting orchards. Each class, after receiving instruction on the various points connected therewith, will be called on personally to prepare the soil, prune, thin, spray, pack and learn how to market fruit. Students will be taken into the New-York retail wholesale markets and an object-lesson given in how fruit kinds of fruit bring higher prices than others. Other kinds of agriculture will be taken up and worked out in like manner."
A children's school garden will also be carried on in connection with the other work. The director will instruct

school children in planting and caring for plants, fruits and vegetables.
A school similar in character, though on a much smaller scale, is to be started at Plattsburg by a number of progressive farmers, at the solicitation of Mr. Powell, who can see no reason why the farmers in that vicinity cannot supply the people in the Adirondacks with fruit and vegetables which they now procure from New York city. A tract of land will be purchased for experimental purposes, and Mr. Powell will send an assistant there to give a course of instruction.

ALL READY.
In the operations on the farm of the agricultural editor of the *Farmer* the past spring the importance of prior preparation for the spring seeding has been forced to a recognition rarely before experienced. One of the most important factors in the production of full crops is the doing the work called for promptly on the time when it is needed. Delays from whatever cause are always damaging. On account of the "lingering of winter into the lap of spring" as is the case here in Northern New England, the time for preparing land and putting in seed in the experience of every farmer is always too short. On large farms this has always been found a serious obstacle. Hence we have urged all possible preparation the year before in this important work.

Last year the land on our farm intended for corn this season was plowed three times during the season. The manure was applied to the overturned furrows and mixed with the soil by harrowing as many times over as was thought to be needed. A last plowing was given just before frozen up for the winter. We are not afraid of manure leaking away to waste when mixed with the soil and when sealed up in the embrace of frost till the last of April or the first of May. This spring the belated cold delayed all work on our farm till several days into May. A few days of dry, warm weather then gave just time enough, with a lively hustle, to seed the fields of grain in good time and shape. Meanwhile there had been no possible time to touch the corn lands. Then followed the heavy rains and unseasonable cold, leaving the land so wet that it could not be touched for a week.

The melting snows and heavy rains had cemented the previously pulverized soil into a compact mass. The quickest and cheapest way to prepare this soil for planting was with the plow. In due time the sunshine and the heat came to our aid. The plows were again set to the work of preparing the land for the planting. The tillage, the manure and the frost had done their work and the furrows turned up thoroughly fined and mellow clear through. A day of drying machine and a little surface work with a fine tooth harrow put the land in perfect condition for the seed, and today, the 5th of May, as early as the season calls for on such land, the planting will be completed in perfect good order. Had it not been for the preparation of last autumn the field could not have been put in readiness in the few catch-days afforded this spring between the cold and the rains, and the planting would thus have been crowded down to an unseasonably late date and with a corresponding hazard to the crop. It pays to do work well, and it ought to be done in season. To accomplish this in our short spring time there should be all possible preparation made the year before. In no other way, in our case, would it have been possible for our field of corn to have been planted in perfect season.

MR. KING AND THE CREAM BUSINESS.
No one can question but there is room for improvement here in our state in the care and handling, on the part of the makers, of the cream that goes into our creameries and butter factories. So, too, there is a difference in the care over this sensitive product, exercised by the different individual farmers engaged in the dairy business. Some are more particular over the needed requirements than are others. There can be no question but Mr. King is handling his milk and cream in a manner entirely acceptable and beyond criticism.

At the same time, in his communications in the *Farmer*, we fear that he leaves the impression to go out to the public and to the markets that the general practice in this work is not of so high an order as it really is. We assisted in the starting of the first creamery enterprise organized in the state, and have been a close student of this associated work, as well as the private dairy business, down to the present time, and claim to speak from knowledge in saying that, as a rule, the cream taken from the farmers is of high quality and creditable to the makers. The immense cream trade that has been built up and is now being carried on in our state, is conclusive proof of this. That cream business could not be carried on with filthy or sour cream. From start to finish, the making, care and handling of this product must all be first class throughout. Mr. Smith of Bangor, to whom Mr. King's cream is delivered, could not be carrying on the business he is in did not other cream makers, like Mr. King, furnish a choice article.

The same holds true with our butter-making business. We have better factories in the state turning out a choice article of butter. This could not be done from bad cream. The new Turner creamery, to which the writer's cream is taken, in the year and a half that it has now been making butter, has not had a single case of filthy or sour cream presented to its door.
The farmers are not doing their part of the work in that indifferent manner that might be inferred from the discussion that has been going on. The cases of indifference to the quality and condition of the cream sent out are in a small minority, even where they can be found at all. In no dairy section of the country are better cows to be found, nor is greater intelligence exercised in their feed, or greater neatness or care observed in the keeping of the milk and cream than is the case among the dairymen of this state. Careless individuals there always are, but there is no reason why the impression should be conveyed that we have more than the usual share here in this state.

We fully agree with Mr. King in his suggestion of introducing a measure of discipline with these delinquents, and wherever encountered bring them up to the standard desired, or drop them out entirely. Their slack practices will never be corrected by exhortation or by good example.
The difficulty is that in seeking a solution for the condition recognized by Mr. King and Mr. Barton, the vital point has been overlooked. It rests in the commercial standards long established.

Mr. E. C. Dow, in another column, presents this question in a calm, matter-of-fact and reasonable light, and his conclusions must be accepted as sound.
GROWING FIELD BEANS.
Field beans are a desirable crop to grow in this state. They pay generously for the labor required, and can be exchanged for cash any day after ready for market. They are a leguminous plant, and therefore do not draw so hard on the soil as do the potato and some other crops. They are also a crop that is free from any damaging attack of insects, and in the early varieties, also free from rust or mildew. Any land adapted to corn or potatoes will produce well-paying crops of beans with a substantial certainty. We never have been able to account for the fact that the crop has claimed so little attention from farmers in our state. The yellow eye bean is the popular market variety. There is still ample time the present season to prepare the land and put in a crop of this early variety. All the other seedings are now completed, the teams are at leisure, so in the time before the hoeing will call for attention, a measure of time can be given to a field of beans without interfering with any other of the needed farm work. This is one of the advantages going with this crop, that it can be done, and still be in ample time, after the pressing work of seed time is over. Thus the crop will be nearly all clear gain, and another winter, in exchange for flour, will be found an easy way of providing the staff of life for the family. Farmers, more than they now do, should study to put every possible hour of available time into production of some kind.

A FATAL MALADY.
Mr. Editor: Recently a singular disease has appeared among young cattle in this vicinity. Last week two young heifers, less than a year old, and belonging to Geo. M. Cobb of this place, were seized with what appeared to be a severe pain in the head, and finally became so wild that it was found necessary to kill them. Dr. Leighton, a veterinarian of this city, was called, but could do nothing for the relief of the poor beasts, neither could he state the nature or name of the disease. Mr. Alonzo Libby has recently lost six young cattle in the same manner as those just described. Can you or any readers of the *Farmer* give any information concerning the nature of the disease described?
Westbrook, H. K. GIGGS.

The outbreak of so fatal a malady calls for a critical investigation and study by competent authorities. Such cases do not spring up without somewhere a cause. No one is so well prepared to make such investigation as those professionally qualified for such study. It is evident this is no common malady familiar to ordinary stockmen.
There is somewhere one general exciting cause of the disease named. To discover what it is the management of the cattle for some time previous, and at the time of the appearance of the trouble, should be looked up—in their feed, care, water, surroundings and pasture. Poison is the first possibility that suggests itself to us either in the feed or water. But of course no investigation of such a possibility can be made without a knowledge of conditions and surroundings.
Any information that can be given by veterinarians or by any of our stockmen readers will be gladly published.

A RECORD WORTH FOLLOWING.
Mr. Editor: On May 14th my grass had grown about three inches. At that time, I put on 500 pounds of bone muriate of potash and nitrate of soda to the acre. It is now June 1st and very dry. Have had but one light rain since the grass

started. The old fields about here that have had the common care will hardly be worth cutting unless rain falls soon. Fields well cared for, and by that I mean fields that are first intensely cultivated, properly seeded and fertilizers used at every crop, have a decided advantage over the old method, especially in a drought, for the reason that good care makes strong growing grass that will take every opportunity to advance. I send you by this mail the grass taken from one-fourth of a square foot of the new field sown Sept. 22, 1899. Its extreme height is about 35 inches; average about 12 inches. There were 335 spears of grass on the square foot of land which this came from. They weighed nine ounces. There are 43,500 square feet in one acre which multiplied by nine oz. gives 24,502 pounds of grass to the acre.

For comparison I cut a square foot from a field now seeded four years. I send one-fourth of that. The grass upon that foot weighed 12 ounces and contained 400 spears to the foot. The young grass had 535 spears to the foot and weighed nine ounces and you will find both lots to be of a uniform fine shade of green and very healthy, and when standing the leaves pointed heavenward. It is a remarkable fact that the old field has held up so near to the average. In fact 400 spears to the foot is very well in any season. If the grass reaches you in time you will notice it has the beautiful shade of green. It has none of the bluish tinge that comes from an overdose of nitrate of soda. Potash makes the grass strong. Nitrate of soda adds other plant food to enter the plants; in fact, rushes them. The thing to know is how much and what kind and at what time. In the fall one composition is needed. In the spring another. What, when and how much? I am putting in my time and money for that and shall be only too glad to give you any information I may obtain in the art. The *American Cultivator* truly said the other day "that it is a bold man who in the older sections of the country will buy land with the purpose of working it and making it pay its entire cost, besides remunerating him for the labor he will expend upon it." But if we fully understand the art of farming we can make it pay for everything and money besides. For myself, I am going to try to learn one thing well. That is the art of cultivating grass. As fast as I learn will tell it to others. While I have not learned it, yet I have learned enough to know that grass can be cultivated with profit on the poorest fields of New England or elsewhere. I will report the present growing crop again in about two weeks.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE M. CLARK,
Higginson, Conn., June 1, 1900.
Such tests as Mr. Clark is making are well worth following closely for they convey a lesson of value. We note the fine color and appearance of the grass received and shall be pleased to receive the later records.—[Ed.]

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.
The scope of the live stock exposition at Chicago, Dec. 1-8, is intended to embrace the following features:
A grand breeders' prize exhibition of pure-bred beef cattle, mutton, sheep and swine, with daily sales of all breeds.
A great fat stock show surpassing the renowned Smithfield shows of England, in which the royalty and aristocracy take such pride as exhibitors and interested visitors.
A great range cattle exhibit, arranged by districts so that cattle raised in certain states and territories will only be brought into competition with cattle from same sections; then all will have an opportunity to compete for the grand championship prize. This feature must present itself very forcibly to the range cattle men, in that it will give them an opportunity to advertise their brands for feeders, and the same class of cattle fed in any state in the Union can be entered in competition in the "fed" "fat" classes, as coming from point of origin.

A fine display of draft horses, showing the best that has been produced in that line without any effort at making a general horse show.
A grand display of dressed meats and meat food products of all kinds, and refrigerators and appliances for preserving the same.
Animal by-products, showing the complete utilization of all parts of the slaughtered animals not directly used as meat foods.
An exhibition of packing-house methods and appliances, and government inspection of meats.
Transportation appliances of all kinds for transporting animals and meats.
Feeding appliances and methods, public inspection of live animals, sheep dipping, etc.

Slaughter tests, to determine the results of different methods of preparation for market, and effects of different foods.
Meetings of breeders and stockmen's associations, with able papers and discussions by the foremost representatives of the live stock interests of the world.
In short, it will be a gigantic and complete exposition of everything pertaining to the live stock and meat packing industry, such as has never before been approached in any country.

This great exposition is to be held at the Dexter Park Amphitheatre, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., a building which has recently been constructed for the purpose of pure-bred live stock exhibitions and sales. It is a commodious, electric-lighted, steam-heated structure, 600 feet long by 200 feet wide, and is admirably adapted for this world's live stock fair.

It amounts to over \$70,000, and the live stock, railway and business interests of the city of Chicago are backing it. Catalogues are ready and will be sent on application. Information at hand goes to show that foreign countries will be well represented by exhibits and visitors, and this can be made a fitting rounding out of the nineteenth century that has seen such wonderful development in the live stock industry.

For the Maine Farmer. MAINE BUTTER SCORE.

The controversy, between Mr. King and Mr. Barton, over our dairy products is a good illustration of the feeling that exists among dairymen in regard to the market standing of Maine butter. Without any desire to enter the discussion between these writers, which seems to be somewhat personal, I will call the reader's attention to a few facts that have an important bearing upon this matter. First, Maine dairy products have been a large controlling factor in the Boston markets for a comparatively short time while Vermont has long been noted as a fine dairy state. This one fact alone, has had something to do with the popular idea that Maine butter could not be quite so good as that made in Vermont. Men are apt to see most of that which they are looking for, hence, it is only natural that some defect should be found where men were looking for it and that the same defect would be passed over where it was not expected to exist. This is a weakness of human nature and, whether it be a conscious failing or not, so-called expert (?) judges are only human.

Second, there is no absolute standard of perfection for butter. Every butter judge has an ideal of what good butter should be, but it does not follow that his ideal is the perfect one. Then, again, some slight indisposition may affect the sense of taste, sight, or smell and thus cause the butter to be marked off in either color, flavor or aroma.
Perfect butter, from a commercial point of view, is that which perfectly meets the demands of the market in which it sells. This kind of butter is what the makers are all striving after. The fact that they so often fail to get it is no doubt partly the farmer's fault but the blame cannot all attach to him; the factory operatives must be responsible for much of the poor work that is done. Perfect cream will not make perfect butter unless it is manipulated by a perfect butter maker. A dirty handed, beer drinking, tobacco chewing man cannot make good butter even when furnished with good cream.

Maine cream has won a good name for itself in the markets and there is no reason why the business should not increase. It is only necessary to apply good business principles all along the line from the farm to the consumers' table, to make it a leading and permanent feature of our agriculture.
In some localities the business has been hurt by dishonest, or incompetent men who have either been "sharpers" or fools, and the farmers have had to bear the loss. The producer should have some guarantee of an honest test and prompt payment, then he would be encouraged to fit up for a permanent business.

Producer, manufacturer and consumer are all interested in having a good article. Let each and all work for one common end and much may be gained.
The fact that Maine butter is good and the other fact that there is much in a name, has been proven by these dealers who have sold good Maine butter under "Vermont" brand because it would bring two cents per pound more.

Probably the butter of this state averages as good as any, but, like everything else, it can be improved by cleanliness on the farm and in the factory.
E. C. DOW.
SKILLFUL OR UNSKILLFUL FARMING.

The years that come bring many changes and it is generally the unexpected that happens. The past year has been an eventful one with the farmers. A year and a half ago the farmers' barns were crowded full of hay, some farmers having a large part of several years' hay on hand. The question was what to do with it. The drift of opinion among the farmers generally was that the hay selling days were over, that hay never could command a reasonable price in the markets again.

effect in the hay market that was very apparent. So the demand for hay was interrupted and lessened and then a more general use of the silo served to increase the fodder on the farms and created a greater surplus of hay. It was like burning the candle at both ends and it gave the hay market a "black eye."

Whatever hay was sold in the markets was sold at a positive loss to the farmers. This condition of things could not continue always because the farmers have to make a living somehow and it is a fact that many of our farmers have found the sale of hay the source of their greatest income. The year of 1898 was the darkest time and the year of greatest depression on the hay market and the farmers began to think that hay selling had gone by never to return again at a living price.

Farmers had now settled to the conclusion that the only way out of their difficulty was to increase the stock on the farms. The previous year many heifer calves had been raised and in some parts of our country (Cumberland) other kinds of stock; steer calves had been given considerable attention. Whenever a farmer would speak of having a surplus of hay and didn't know what to do with it, the general advice was, get stock and eat it up on the farm. You can make something on the stock and have the manure left on the farm, so many of the farmers bought all the young stock they could get. Stock was high in price and not very plenty, but they bought everything they could find that had teeth to eat hay with.

The short crop of hay last year changed the whole situation. The price of hay went up and the price of stock went down. Nothing was made on the stock only the hay was made into manure to put on the ground. When we have to keep cattle solely to make manure we had better let the grass stand in the field and plough it under.

The old hay is now pretty well sold out and appearances point to a pretty fair crop the present year. As we look back over the last half dozen or more years of hay selling we can see much from which to draw profitable lessons. It is now very evident the farmers were depending too much on hay selling. Hay farming is legitimate farming but there must be an even balance. The more cows and other stock kept upon the farms the smaller the surplus of hay and the better the hay market.

Selling hay exclusively, or nearly so, isn't a kind of farming that farmers can go into generally without overdoing the thing. To sell hay from the farm when hay is selling well is an unsafe and unskillful way of farming. To go into stock raising or dairying, make it pay well and leave the farm each year in a better condition of fertility than it was the preceding year is skillful farming. To buy stock and put upon the farm simply for the manure, getting nothing for the hay, is no farming at all. To keep cows and sell only butter or milk enough to pay for the grain the rat, is an expensive way of keeping up the fertility of the farm.

A young man who bought a farm and bought as he thought good cows and put upon it, once told the writer of this article that he never could get more than enough money for the butter sold to pay for the grain fed to the cows. Another farmer who sells milk said recently that he only got enough for his milk to about equal the market value of the feed consumed and he stoutly maintained that farming was not profitable, no money in it, said the trouble was in the currency of the country, it needed a greater volume of money in circulation to quicken the industries of the farm.

No man can ever be successful in farming when he has settled down to the firm belief that the main trouble with farming is something over which he has no control; he then feels no responsibility in the matter at all. It is a matter of fact, as well as belief, for we know of many farms, upon which cows are kept for milk selling or butter making where the returns are smaller than they ought to be, so it is not surprising that when hay commands a good price a large number of farmers plan to sell quite a large proportion of the hay grown upon the farms.

Our hay crop is our main crop and it is hardly possible to turn it all into butter and cheese, neither would it be wise to do so. Our local markets should be supplied with hay from our Maine farms, and a fine quality of butter and cheese should be produced to sell in our home market and for export, too.

There is profit in hay selling and except when prices are extremely low there is profit in dairying and milk selling most of the time. Just how much or how little profit there is for the farmer himself to determine. The business of farming all turns upon this one point, "To know what our farm products cost us." This is not a matter to be paraded before the public. Every farmer should know for himself what his butter and cheese cost him per pound, what his hay cost him per ton, what his eggs cost him per dozen upon his farm in the way he himself does the business. If the profits are large enough so that he can do business enough to yield him a fair compensation for his year's work, then he has no reason to complain that farming is unprofitable.
X. Y. Z.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

Mr. Editor: We wish you would get Mr. R. Alden of Winthrop to tell us the *Farmer* how he prepares and handles his land for sweet corn, so as to produce a crop which will bring sixty dollars per acre at factory. We want to know when he plows, how deep, how much dressing, and how put on; with what he harrows each time he plants; how much and what kind of seed he uses; how much and what kind of commercial fertilizers he uses; what kind of cultivation and hoeing he does. We think at this time of the year such an article would be valuable reading to us beginners. Yours,
S. K. and C. H. FULLEN.

Mr. Editor: Replying to the inquiry you sent me in relation to my sweet corn crop last year, I would say the land I raised it on is clay and rocky loam; four and one half acres had been planted twice before to sweet corn, having been manured each year with forty loads per acre using a Kemp Spreader. Last season I planted the same place the third time using no manure except four hundred pounds Sagadahoc fertilizer, in the hill, per acre. The rest of the ground, 5½ acres, I hauled on thirty-two loads of thirty-five bushels each per acre, making five heaps to the load one rod apart each way, then there is no guess work about what you are doing.

The manure was taken from the barn cellar which will do more to help us raise good crops than any other one thing except the manure itself. The dressing was plowed in during the fall except two acres which were plowed in the spring with a No. 31 Syracuse steel plow from seven to eight inches deep.

The corn was planted about May 25 with an Eclipse corn planter, using four hundred pounds Sagadahoc phosphate on a part of the piece and the balance the same quantity of granite chemicals, planting from five to seven kernels in each hill; the rows were three feet apart and the hills where the Crosby early was planted were two feet apart, and where the Crosby medium was used the hills were three feet apart. I planted eight acres of the early and two of the medium; used a weeder as soon as the weeds began to show themselves. As soon as the corn was large enough, used an Eclipse cultivator. The corn was all hoed well twice and I wish to say right here that the most successful sweet corn grower in this section of the country is Mr. Willis Cobb of this town. He hoed his corn three times last year. It is impossible for me to raise a good crop of corn without hoeing as I have an abundance of witch grass.

We hauled 3,000 bushels of ears of sweet corn to the factory.
One of the secrets of success in raising sweet corn is not to thin it too much; leave at least five stalks in each hill.
Yours with respect,
Winthrop, R. ALDEN.

SHEEP DIP.

Mr. A. J. Abbott, West Paris, sends the *Farmer* the following formulae for sheep dips, from "Animal Parasites of Sheep," by U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1890:

Alid Dip.
Dissolve a pound of soap in one gallon or more of boiling water, add 1 pint of crude carbolic acid and stir thoroughly. Add water to make 50 gallons of the mixture and keep well thinned, and do not let it get into the mouths, nostrils, or eyes of the sheep. Hold each sheep in the baths not less than half a minute.

Kerosene Emulsion.
Boil a gallon of water, dissolving a pound of soap in it; add 2 gallons of kerosene; churn the mixture until it emulsifies, or until all the oil is "out." A force pump will do this best. Use 1 gallon of emulsion to 8 of water. Dip twice with an interval of two weeks.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Editor: Will you please tell me when to sow dandelion seed for next year's crop; also, if I sow buckwheat will it enrich the ground to turn it under the first of Aug. to sow clover to turn under another spring.

Respectfully yours,
SCHUCHTER.
Sow dandelion seed this spring, the same as you would beets or carrots. Buckwheat is sometimes recommended as a crop to plow in, but our season is not long enough to grow a crop of it and then follow with a seeding of clover to plow in the next spring. There would not be growth of clover sufficient to make the operation a paying one.
A good practice is to experiment in these matters, in a small way at first if need be, and note carefully the results.

CURE FOR CHEWING BOARDS.

For the Maine Farmer.
Mr. Editor: I saw an inquiry in the *Farmer* of May 17th, what makes cattle chew old shingles and boards? I think I can answer that question. They crave something they don't get. Now if you give your cattle all the corn cobs they want I don't think you will be troubled any more with your cattle chewing old shingles. Only give them all they will eat; pour into their cribs whole.
Yours, C. E. G.

Maine Farmer.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900.

**\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
\$1.50 AFTER 3 MONTHS.**

THE FAMILY AND HOME NEWSPAPER OF MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, \$2.50 for four in-
sertions and sixty cents for each subsequent
insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word,
each insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers
in Franklin County.
Mr. A. G. Pitt is calling on subscribers in
Oxford County.
Mr. M. E. Hewitt is calling on subscribers in
Hancock County.

**Sample Copy sent on applica-
tion.**
**Try the Maine Farmer for one
month.**

Every friend of the farm and forest in
New England is devoutly wishing that
Massachusetts keep up her efforts to
suppress or at least hold in check the
gypsy moth. The attack on the bill will
be found to be poor politics.

The state assessors announce that bi-
cycles are fast dropping out of the re-
turns from local assessors as a factor in
taxation, but there is no record that the
pigs, young stock or farming tools are
being neglected or that the farmers are
to be relieved.

In the gathering of evidence regarding
the destruction of song birds it has been
found that one Washington market sold
in one month 2,000 robins for food, while
the number of bobolinks and even spar-
rows ran high. Only the most stringent
legislation radically enforced can save
our birds and our fruit.

The indications are that the Grout
bill, in which every farmer and dairy-
man is interested, will pass the House,
but the fight against it will be transferred
to the Senate. Have you written your
Senators? If not, do so at once. Let
them know the voice of the people and
they will vote and labor accordingly.

Wichita county, Kansas, presents the
curious spectacle of a county without
paupers. There is no poor farm, and the
only man in the county who ever
needs help has been made "supervisor of
the poor" at an annual salary of \$104.
His official duties consist in taking care
of himself, and his salary provides his
maintenance.

People in rural sections cannot realize
how it is possible that a woman living in
the heart of a great city, can die and re-
main in her home undiscovered for five
months, yet this has lately happened in
Boston. Well may we be thankful for the
free, social life of the country, even if
every one does know what everybody
else is doing or saying.

Shall we save the birds? Mr. E. R.
Mayo, the well known fruit grower of
Manchester declares that the increase of
the birds on his place is relieving him
from the ravages of the caterpillars. The
numbers and varieties have surely multi-
plied and in watching, Mr. Mayo finds
them busy after the pests of the orchard.
As a result the outlook with him for
fruit is very favorable.

An exchange pays a great, though
doubtless unintentional compliment to
women, in inferring that they will be
more successful as census enumerators
on account of their skill in ascertaining
the ages of their sex. The editor's opin-
ion of the astuteness of his own sex
seems to be poor. But he can rest as-
sured that the fair pencil pushers are
equally good judges of a man's age, and
dressed whiskers, toupees, and even wigs,
will not lead them very far astray.

The riots and massacres by the Boxers
in China still continue, and the ominous
silence and gloom of the government
show that these deeds of violence are at
least countenanced, if not approved.
The action of the Powers cannot be de-
layed much longer, if the missionaries
and mission property are to be protected.
China is taking a long step backward in
the march of progress, and seems deter-
mined to keep the place she has held so
long in the rear of the procession of na-
tions. Like the Boers, she is determined
to delay the advance of civilization if
possible; but all such attempts must
sooner or later result in failure.

If the proposed colonies of Boers mas-
terialize in this country, they will have
to be considerably altered some of their
honored beliefs. Their rooted convic-
tion that they are the chosen people of
God, and all other nations are simply
not in it, will be somewhat shaken by
the time they have bumped up against a
few of the nationalities in this cosmopoli-
tan country, and inhaled some of the
air of freedom. If any class of people
choose to believe that they are specially
favored by the Almighty, no one has any
objections provided they keep that opin-
ion to themselves; but when it comes to
attempting to exterminate their neigh-
bors because their complexion does not
happen to be of the same shade, these
staunch peal singers must be sup-
pressed. Oom Paul may be a big man

in his little country, but over here he
will need to use the long distance tele-
phone if he means to be generally heard.

More than a year ago the Farmer be-
gan to urge upon the farmers of Kenne-
bec county that they organize to secure
the nomination of a representative agri-
culturist to the State Senate and it has
never ceased its efforts in this direction,
save to make the same plea for every
county of this good old state. With
these facts patent to every reader it
points with just pride today to the nom-
ination by acclamation at Augusta,
Wednesday, of Hon. Rutillus Alden of
Winthrop, a life long successful farmer,
Androsoggin has nominated that loyal
patron, Hon. B. M. Fernald, W. Poland;
Aroostook promises to send a good as-
sociate in the person of Hon. J. W. Dudley
and other counties are recognizing as
never before that the man on the farm is
as well equipped for a legislator as any
and the next State Senate of Maine, will
have more representatives from the
farms, men thoroughly identified with
the agricultural interests. If the other
parties make their nominations in recog-
nition of the farm the interests will surely
be well guarded next winter.

One of the most important measures
introduced in Congress in the interest
of game and bird protection passed
the Senate unanimously on the 18th
inst. It had previously passed the
House with only 23 negative votes
and is known as the Lacey
bill, introduced in the House by the
Hon. John F. Lacey of Iowa, early in the
session. The millinery interests made
a desperate fight against the measure, but
we have won a glorious victory over
them, and the result will soon be seen in
a rapid increase of birds and game ani-
mals throughout the whole country. No
more shipping of bird skins from Flori-
da, Alabama, Louisiana or any other
state to New York or elsewhere, labeled
anything else than what they really are.
No more contracting for 20,000 birds to
be slaughtered in Maryland, to be
shipped to New York; no more slaugh-
tering of sea gulls on the New England
coast or elsewhere, in violation of the
laws of any state, and shipping them to
millinery bird hogs in New York, no
matter how labeled.

The substance of the Littlefield anti-
trust law which has passed the House
with only one vote in opposition, amends
the Sherman law so as to declare either
contract or combination in the form of
trust or conspiracy in restraint of com-
merce among the states or with foreign
nations illegal, and every party to such
contract or combination guilty of a crime
punishable by a fine of not less than \$500
nor more than \$5,000, and by imprison-
ment of not less than six months nor
more than two years. It provides that
any person injured by a violation of the
provisions of the law may recover three-
fold damages. The definition of "per-
son" and "persons" in the present law
is enlarged so as to include the agents,
officers or attorneys of corporations. For
purposes of commerce it declares
illegal all corporations or associations
formed for carrying on business for pur-
poses declared illegal by the common
law; provides that they may be perpe-
tually enjoined from carrying on inter-
state commerce and forbids them the use
of the United States mails. It provides
for the production of persons and pa-
pers, confers jurisdiction upon United
States circuit and district courts for the
trial of causes under it, and authorizes
any person, firm, corporation or associa-
tion to begin and prosecute proceedings
under it.

Anarchy and lawlessness seem to have
reached their height in St. Louis, and an
incident of Sunday last well illustrates
the spirit which animates the strikers.
A young girl 18 years old, a servant in a
St. Louis family, wishing to visit her
mother, who lived on the other side of
the city, rode in a street car. When she
alighted, she was surrounded by a crowd
of young men who called her a scab,
hissed and hooted at her, snatched her
pocketbook, containing all her money.
She pleaded for mercy, and told them
that she was a poor working girl, but
her mouth was closed by a blow, and
they began to tear off her clothing until
she was perfectly naked, surrounded by
a mob of jeering men. The houses
nearby were closed against her, and
finally she ran down an alley, broke a cellar
door, and hid in the dark corner of a
cellar. Later, the police of the house
clothed her and conducted her to the
police station. Let it be noted, cowardly,
fiendish acts like this that the labor
unions hope to gain their cause and win
the respect and support of right-minded
people? We hardly think they will be
deceived. Men capable of such deeds
deserve no better fate than to be shot
down like wild hyenas, to make room on
the earth for decent people. Even the
Paris mobs in the Reign of Terror could
hardly surpass the St. Louis strikers.

THE PASSING OF THE GRAND ARMY.
The celebration of Memorial Day this
year was general in nearly all sections of
the country, and was marked by cere-
monies even more impressive than usual in
some localities. Over the mounds in the
cemetery the flags waved and the
wreaths of flowers shed their fragrance
as in years past; but this year the graves
are more numerous, for the Death Angel
has been busy in the ranks, and the old
soldiers are fast moving on to join their
comrades beyond.

It is apparent to the most casual ob-
server that the Grand Army is fast pass-
ing away. In the processions on Mem-
orial Day, the number of veterans on foot
was noticeably less, some being com-
pelled by increasing years and feebleness
to ride in the carriages, while many were
altogether missing. Old age is whiten-
ing their locks and bowing their forms,
and the terrible experience of the war
have left their ineffaceable traces upon
their constitutions. Thirty-five years
have gone by since the country was rent
by that bloody conflict. In half that
number of years, the Grand Army will be
no more; the old veterans will be all
mustered into the army beyond. They
have been a striking object lesson in pa-

triotism and loyalty, a lesson which will
not soon be forgotten. The Sons of
Veterans should strive to keep their mem-
ory alive, and a grateful country will
never permit its defenders to pass into
oblivion.

AN EXPERT FRUIT GROWER.

R. H. Libbey, Newport.
It was with pleasure that we spent a
few hours looking over the fruit farm on
the hill overlooking Newport village, and
the lake and surrounding country, and talk-
ing with the enthusiastic proprietor, Mr.
R. H. Libbey, one of the executive com-
mittees of the State Pomological Society.
The trees were loaded with blossoms,
and the white petals showered down on
us, while the fragrance of a beautiful
June day was in the air. Never were
trees more heavily laden with blossoms
than these Kings, Gravensteins and many
of the Baldwins. On them were large
quantities of dead caterpillars and also
large quantities of live ones, which have
hatched since the trees began to blossom,
when spraying ceased. Evidently in this
locality there must be a battle royal to
save the apples.

With the facts before him, Mr. Libbey
places no faith in the theory that the
cold rain or frosty nights killed the cat-
erpillars. They have come to fight for
the leaves.

Mr. Libbey has been growing fruit over
20 years, his plum trees being produced
from his own seedlings, and his currents
from cuttings. In the future he will
mass all his fruits in one field just south
of the house. All over the farm the out-
look for a large crop is favorable, save
for the peaches.

"Do you see anything to indicate high
prices for apples next winter?" we asked
Mr. Libbey.

"No, unless it should be an increase of
the tryptics. Local dealers are getting to
be particular, to examine fruit closely be-
fore purchasing and refuse it if unsound."

Here is something we must prepare
for. "Along what lines do you propose
to increase most rapidly?"

"Gooseberries, currants, raspberries,
strawberries, blackberries, plums, pears
and cherries. I find the market open,
but buyers will not long be satisfied with
immature fruit rushed in just to get
ahead of somebody else. By shipping
full-grown, well-matured fruit daily,
giving full measure and guarantee of
choice quality, I never found any diffi-
culty in selling all I could produce."

"It is claimed that the loss of foliage
and crop last year will improve the trees.
What think you?"

"I believe that the tree which grows
and holds its leaves until time for them
to fall in autumn, will be the healthiest
and hardest. The premature dropping
or loss of the leaves must sap the en-
ergies of the tree."

"What is the best way to promote our
pomological interests?"

"Spend the money given by the state
in holding meetings in different parts of
the state, with practical fruit growers as
speakers, men who succeed as so many
do. We want to know how they do it.
Advertise these meetings liberally. Work
up a local interest. Offer prizes for ex-
hibits by fruit growers, not fruit show-
ers, extending over single varieties, rather
than collections, and confining to the
county where the meeting is held, that
local exhibits and local interest will be
stimulated. In case of canned fruits,
jellies, etc., pay no premium save for the
product of the last harvest time. Stop
this showing the same dish or can year
after year."

"OLD HOME WEEK" ATTRACTIONS.

In view of the actual observance of
Old Home Week, soon to dawn upon us,
would not a little time and money be
profitably spent by way of advertising
the manifold attractions of the Old Pine
State? Of course, those coming to our
borders that formerly resided here in
years past, need not be told that Maine
is full of health and pleasure re-
sorts and possesses facilities to delight
and charm her visitors, unequalled by
any other state. But next August will,
doubtless, bring hosts of young visitors
to our delightful hillsides, our charming
lakes, our lovely mountains, our pleasant
villages, and not least, our happy, old-
fashioned farm homes which have fur-
nished inspiration for song and verse for
many decades. Many will visit Maine
for the first time in their lives and will
carry back to their distant homes pleas-
ant realizations of their former dreams.
To see is but to admire.

Concerning Maine's attractive features
the half has never been told. Scarcely a
town but has some distinctive features
for enjoyment. And then, such a won-
derful and pleasant diversity of pictur-
esque scenery. If one delights to fish in
the tiny gurgling brook beneath the
shade of the pine or maple, every town
can supply that desire. If one has big-
ger aspirations for lake beauties there
can be found in the greater part of
Maine's 1,000 lakes covering 2,300 square
miles or thereabouts, small streams
also over 5,000 rivers and small streams
where fish abound. Why, Maine's in-
land water surface covers 32,000 square
miles! Isn't that sufficient even for
"Oliver Twist?"

It is an invalid wasting
away for lack of pure air and water?
Come to Maine and regain your wonted
strength and activity by breathing her
balsam scented air wafted over the spark-
ling waters of the forest enervated lake,
and by drinking water from her thou-

sands of clear, healthful springs gushing
from every hillside. Is one tired of the
noise and bustle of the crowded, heated
city? Come to Maine. There are for-
ests and sequestered nooks in nearly
every town where one may commune
with Nature and Nature's God undisturbed
save by the sweet feathered song-
sters over his head.

Does one hanker for the primitive old
farmhouse and the fresh fruits and vege-
tables in the adjacent garden or the
lake and surrounding country, and talk-
ing with the enthusiastic proprietor, Mr.
R. H. Libbey, one of the executive com-
mittees of the State Pomological Society.
The trees were loaded with blossoms,
and the white petals showered down on
us, while the fragrance of a beautiful
June day was in the air. Never were
trees more heavily laden with blossoms
than these Kings, Gravensteins and many
of the Baldwins. On them were large
quantities of dead caterpillars and also
large quantities of live ones, which have
hatched since the trees began to blossom,
when spraying ceased. Evidently in this
locality there must be a battle royal to
save the apples.

This is the state. This the year. The
writer has no selfish aim nor axe to
grind, but in these hastily penned lines
desires to call attention to our resources
and possibilities as a healthful and pleas-
ure resort state. The most graphic pen
cannot describe nor the artist's brush de-
lineate our picturesque and diversified
natural scenery. One must see to ap-
preciate. Come to Maine and see, and be
satisfied.

TWO MEN ELECTROCUTED.

A frightful accident at the pulp mill,
Fairfield, Saturday afternoon, resulted
in the killing of two men by electricity
and the severe injury of the third.

The dead are Elden Foss, night fore-
man to say, and he is the only one in the
mill who knows he had commenced the
night's work about 10 minutes of 6. He
was second hand in the digester room
and was a part of his duties to look
the apparatus over before commencing
work. He says that he remembers do-
ing this. He began his examination of
what is known in the mill as pit No. 1.
In order to do this it was necessary for
him to use an electric light to look into
the door of the pit. The light has long
wires attached so that it can be carried
to various parts of the apparatus for the
purpose of examinations. It has been
used in this way since the mill was
lighted by electricity and there had never
been any trouble with it. O'Brien took
the light in his hand as usual to peer
into the small door of the pit to deter-
mine the condition of the stock and to
attend to his other duties. He remem-
bers of feeling a severe shock at that
instant, but the remainder is all a blank
and thus far he has been unable to tell
anything further. What happened after
O'Brien became unconscious can only be
conjectured.

O'Brien, according to the statements
which he has made, was at work on this
small iron platform with a water hose in
one hand and the electric light wires, to
which was attached the light, in the
other. It was his duty to wash the pits
with the hose through the small doors,
and he carried the light so that by
thrusting it through the doors of the
pits he could see the inside. While thus
engaged he could be seen by any one en-
tering the outside door or could be heard
if he made any outcry. It is supposed
that while thus engaged he received the
shock from the wires which he held in
his hand and that Foss and Horsman en-
tering the mill at that instant together
or within a short distance of each other,
had their attention attracted to O'Brien's
condition and went to his aid. There
could be no better conductor of electric-
ity than the wet iron platform and the
hose. The liquor used in the digesters
is also said by electricians to be an ex-
cellent conductor. Everything in the
vicinity was wet iron or steel. It is
reasonable to suppose that the platform
was charged. Foss and Horsman, evi-
dently thinking only of O'Brien's danger,
rushed to his assistance, jumping upon
the platform. The hands of the former
were horribly burned, but the only mark
on the latter was a burn on his forehead.
It is thought that in attempting to re-
lease their companion they came in con-
tact with the wire, the one through the
hands and the other the forehead, and
received shocks that caused instant
death.

Of Course He Found a Customer.
Mr. Editor: I advertised a pair of
calves for sale, in the Maine Farmer and
found a purchaser the first week the ad-
was printed. Resp'y,
Oxford County. D. B. PERRY.

The annual commencement exercises
of Bowdoin college will occur the last
week in June, beginning on Sunday,
June 24, with the baccalaureate service
by the president, Rev. Wm. DeWitt
Hyde. The annual address before the
medical school, June 27, will be delivered
by the Rt. Rev. Robert Codman, Jr.,
Bishop of Maine.

The Farmer hastens to acknowledge
the receipt of an invitation to the com-
mencement exercises of the University
of Maine, and the reception of President
Harris. In the growing popularity of
this institution all will take pride.

Read the interesting notice from Union
Trotting Park, Pittsfield, Col. Morrill
proposes to protect home horses. These
should be the most popular stakes of the
year.

The best of all Pills are BROWN'S.

PREPARE TO ANSWER.

The census enumerators are at work
and answers must cheerfully be given to
each of the following questions, regard-
less of their significance to the individ-
ual.

- 1.—City.
- 2.—Street and number of residence.
- 3.—Name, surname, Christian and middle initial are required.
- 4.—Relation to head of family. This refers to the family relationship, father, mother, son, servant, boarder, lodger, etc.
- 5.—Color or race? The answer desired are white, black, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian.
- 6.—Sex.
- 7.—Date of birth. Only the month and birth and year are required.
- 8.—Age at last birthday. This answer is included in the former, but saves time for the enumerator, and is a check.
- 9.—Whether single, married, widowed or divorced?
- 10.—Number of years married to present husband or wife only.
- 11.—Mother of how many children? Fathers are not requested to answer as regards their paternity.
- 12.—Number of children living whether at home or elsewhere.
- 13.—Place of birth. If in the United States, the state or territory. If not, then the foreign country, city or district where born, and if born abroad, at sea, of American parentage, that fact is to be specially recorded.
- 14.—Place of birth of father. Country desired only.
- 15.—Place of birth of mother. Ditto.
- 16.—Year of immigration to the United States.
- 17.—Number of years in the United States. If born in this country no answer is required.
- 18.—Naturalization. Are you an alien, naturalized, or have you taken out your first papers?
- 19.—Occupation or profession. Enumerators have been requested to be very particular in reporting this item to state if a clerk in what kind of a store; if a stenographer, in what kind of business, grain, department or hardware store; if a salesman, whether dry goods, jewelry, or otherwise; teacher, matron or governess, etc., as the case may be.
- 20.—Months not employed. This applies to the census year only from June 1, 1899 to May 31, 1900.
- 21.—Number of months attended school during census year. This question applies only to scholars and students.
- 22.—Can you read? Any language, not necessarily English.
- 23.—Can you write any language; not necessarily English.
- 24.—Can you speak English? ■
- 25.—Is home owned or rented? Only the head of the house is required to answer this question.
- 26.—If home is owned is it free or mortgaged? If the house you live in is owned by you, answer free or mortgaged as the case may be. Ground rents, if should be understood, are considered as mortgages.

In addition to this the enumerator is re-
quired to ascertain whether a death oc-
curred in the house during the last cen-
sus year, (that ending May 31, 1899) and
if so date and month of birth and date
of death, cause of death, that is the spe-
cific disease that resulted in death, and
the name of the attending physician. This
information is required by an amend-
ment to the original census act
and the data is being gathered for the
benefit of the medical fraternity. The
physician's name is required to enable
the enumerator to consult him as to the
technical designation of the fatal sick-
ness.

Another inquiry is as to whether any
person in the family or household is af-
flicted with deafness, defective eyesight
or loss of speech. Mere wearing of
glasses does not signify defective eye-
sight, but if the person cannot get about
without groping his way, that is classed
as blindness. If artificial means are
used to assist hearing that is reported as
deafness.

The enumerator is strictly prohibited,
under heavy penalty, from disclosing
any statement ascertained in the per-
formance of his duties, but the answers
he must have.

THE UNIVERSALIST STATE CONVENTION.
The Universalists of Maine have been
holding their State Convention at Pitts-
field this week, with an unusually large
attendance and exercises of a high order.
No denomination in Maine can show a
larger percent of gain in churches,
church membership, or increase of funds
used for missionary purposes during the
past ten years, and more than that the
permanent investments have steadily in-
creased. The record is one in which all
may take pride as they urge on the for-
ward movement of the church.

City News.

—When will Augusta organize for Old
Home Week?
—A. D. Locke, a long time resident of
this city, has gone to Hudson, Mich.,
where he will reside with his son Rev.
A. H. Locke.

—Mrs. C. W. Jones, the well known
and talented Augusta artist, is painting
the portrait of Governor Powers for the
rotunda of the State House.

—The breaking out of scarlet fever in
the Bolton hill neighborhood on the east
side is causing anxiety though it is
hoped that its spread may be checked.

—It looks as though the citizens of
Augusta might get the measure of the
spinal column of their honored mayor,
as he makes a stand for saving the funds
of the city for most necessary purposes.

—The Cony House has a new prop-
rietor, Mr. J. P. Randall retiring after ten
years' faithful service for the public.
His successor is Mr. G. A. Ames, a na-
tive of Rockland, a hotel man of expe-
rience.

—At the Universalist State Con-
vention at Pittsfield, Wednesday evening,
Dr. G. M. Twitchell spoke upon "The
Forward Movement; What claims have

the pews," speaking for the man who
makes a pulpit possible, and Rev. C. A.
Hayden followed, subject, "What claims
have the pulpits?" The attendance was
large.

—In May, 1899, there were sent from
the Augusta post office 630,866 lbs. of
newspaper mail, or about 320 tons, in the
26 working days of the month. In May of
the present year this had increased to
875,161 lbs., or 438 tons, being an in-
crease of 235,295 lbs., or 118 tons of mail
in just one month, making over 4½ tons
a day increase. This increase is over 36
per cent, and these figures are due to the
success of the publishing houses of the
city.

—Is there another city in the United
States where street sweeping is begun
before nine o'clock in the evening? Those
whose way from evening church
services are obliged to walk through
clouds of filthy dust, which fill the eyes
and nose with its vile effluvia, and is
anything but beneficial to hats and
clothing. Has the unfortunate pedestrian
no rights? Most of us pay taxes
to have the streets kept clean, but we do
not care to personally inspect the clean-
ing.

County News.

—A 12-year-old boy, Ernest Rouillard,
was drowned, Sunday evening, back of
the Maine Central car shops. The body
was recovered.

—The death of Mr. H. K. Newbert,
Gardiner, which occurred Sunday, re-
moves one of the leading and influential
citizens of the city.

—The new library building, Cumston
Hall, Monmouth, is to be dedicated June
20. Dr. J. R. Day of Syracuse, N. Y. is
to deliver the oration.

—The house of Willis Holman, at East
Benton, was entered Monday afternoon,
in the absence of the family, and a gold
watch and \$65 in money stolen.

—David Dudley, one of the well
known and sterling sons of Readfield,
died suddenly Tuesday afternoon, after
an illness of only two or three days.

—The farmers of China are congrat-
ulating themselves on a large hay crop
which never looked better than at the
present time.

—The free rural delivery route from
Gardiner to Littlefield opened Monday,
and the farmers of that section will now
realize what it means to have their mail
brought to their doors as well as to have
no chance to go to the postoffice.

—The 1½ story house situated about
half a mile from Belgrade Depot on the
main road, owned by Mr. Joseph Sayer
and occupied by Louis Howard and fam-
ily, was burned Friday night. The hard
work of the neighbors saved the stable.
But few of the household goods were
saved. The house is understood to be
insured.

—The republican county convention
without a shadow of a contest was one
of the largest ever held, every delegate
being present. The nominees were nomi-
nated and all were nominated by ac-
clamation. Senators, Hon. P. O. Vick-
ery, Augusta; Dr. C. C. Libby, Pittston;
Hon. Rutillus Alden, Winthrop; Probate
Judge, Hon. G. A. Stevens, Augusta;
Register of Probate, W. A. Newcomb;
Treasurer, J. E. Blanchard, Chelsea; At-
torney, Thomas Leigh, Hallowell; Sher-
iff, A. L. McFadden, Waterville; Clerk
of Courts, W. S. Choate, Augusta; Coun-
ty Commissioner, J. W. Bassett, Win-
throp. The resolutions presented by Hon.
C. S. Hichborn were direct, emphatic and
clear in defense of the candidates and
principles of the party.

SIDNEY. Edwin G. Manter of Bates
College passed last week with his parents
at Lakesboro.—Clinton Goodhue, Charlie
Branch and Merton Jackson made a fly-
ing trip to Boston this week.—The school
in district No. 14 have had funds for a
flag for a long time. But last Friday
the teacher, Miss Lizzie Goodhue, who
is one of the best teachers in town,
always working to interest her pupils,
had a flag raising which was a very
pleasant occasion consisting of declama-
tions, recitations, speeches, music, vocal
and instrumental. Many of the gentle-
men and ladies attended the exercises.
Remarks were made by E. G. Manter of
Bates College, who is a very interesting
young orator. Refreshments were served
after the exercises.—Mrs. Annie Swift
spent a few days in Augusta last week.
—E. G. Manter delivered a sermon at what
is known as the Temple in Oakland Sab-
bath afternoon. Many of our people
went out to hear him.

—Agents for the S. P. C. A. calling
from Portland have been kicking up a
big sensation over in the towns of Litch-
field and Bowdoin as a result of their
visit two farmers have been arrested and
sent to jail for 90 days and the section
has been stirred as never before, as the
Journal. A few days ago complaint
was made to the agents of the society in
Portland that certain farmers in northern
Sagadahoc were abusing their animals.

Thursday, two agents came down accom-
panied by a justice. They proceeded at
once to the farm of Mel Douglas in the
edge of Litchfield and took his horse.
Douglas is a poor man and felt much
aggrieved at losing the animal. The offi-
cers assert that he attempted to resist
them. He was, therefore, arrested and the
justice gave him 90 days in jail.

The officers then visited the farm of
Isiah Douglas and took a horse from
him. At Ed Babb's place in the town of
Bowdoin, not only was Babb's horse
taken, but also a horse belonging to a
visitor. The animal was being worked
in the field. The agent's took a horse
from a man named Hague. Babb was
sent to jail for 90 days. He was also
charged with resisting the officers.

POLITICAL.

—Bonnie Cochran, Esq., of New York,
one of the noted orators of the present
time, is to be present with Congressman
Pittsford of Mass., at the Democratic
State Convention. This announcement

"Little Strokes" Fell Great Oaks."

The giants of the forest must yield at last to the continual blows of the woodman. When the human blood has become clogged and impure the little drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla, properly taken, will fell the oak of bad blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

The Point
is

and for 40 years
the fact has been
daily proved and
verified. The True "L. F."
Atwood's Bitters.
Red Letters "L. F." on Yellow Label.

They
Cure

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Augusta Loan and Building Association will be held at its room on Water Street, Augusta, Maine, Wednesday evening, June 20th, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a treasurer, an auditor, three directors, and for transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

S. H. LEARY, Secretary.

Augusta, Maine, June 6, 1900.

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"BOXAL" KILLS
Bugs, Rust and Rot.

One Remedy For Three Troubles Will also Increase Crop

Professor Woods of the Maine Exp. Station, says of spraying in Aroostook County, Me.: "On one farm, were fifty-two acres of potatoes, bright and green (September 15), while neighboring potatoes in the neighborhood had been dead three weeks. THE YIELD WILL BE NEARLY DOUBLE THAT OF UN-SPRAYED CROPS."

Use "BOXAL" and Save Your Potatoes.

Send for free catalogue "Q", containing spraying calendar and full particulars.

ROWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY, 43 Chatham St., Boston.

State News.

The house of J. H. Taylor at South Portland was entered by thieves Sunday night and a small sum of money stolen.

A report is in circulation that a colony of Boers is to be formed in Washington County, taking up the deserted farms in that region.

A syndicate from New York have leased 500 acres of mineral land at Lubec, owned by A. D. McFaul of Machias and have a force of 15 men at work operating for zinc.

The Buckfield burglars are still at large. A Boston detective is investigating the matter, and thinks the burglars belong to a gang which has been operating in Massachusetts.

E. W. Rowe, for seventeen years a regular and 8 years a special officer, and a valued member of the police force, Portland, dropped dead at the police station, Saturday evening. He was 68.

The rain of Saturday caused a rise of three feet in the Kennebec, making the log drives unmanageable. A bad jam has formed at Madison, and a large crew of men are hard at work trying to break this.

Miss Belle Ashton of Sanford is the second woman to be admitted to the practice of law in Maine. She completed her examination in the supreme court at Alfred last week and was admitted as a member of the York county bar.

An attempt was made to rob the Maine Central ticket office at Fairfield, Sunday night. Burglars drilled through the counter and into the top of the safe, and put in powder, but were evidently frightened away before any further harm was done.

The Gerald, Fairfield's elegant new hotel, was opened to the public on Monday morning. Crowds of people visited the house during the day, and inspected it in every part. Dinner was served to 200 guests. In the evening there was a grand concert and ball at the Opera House, with a banquet at the Gerald.

ALMA J. A. Erskine has 1000 chickens from incubators and more to hatch yet. Daniel McCobb lost a nice heifer recently. Rev. C. H. Williams came back from a visit to his brother's in Livermore much improved in health. Corn and potatoes came up quickly and are looking well. The bugs are all ready for them.

Mrs. J. W. Daggett of Bangor, has presented Good Will Farm at Fairfield a valuable gift which will keep her memory green for many years. Several hundred fine young trees have been set out on the grounds by her orders, and will greatly improve their appearance. The trees include more than 25 varieties, all adapted to the Maine climate.

At the home of Mr. Benj. Grant, Palmyra, we saw lately a California Pepper tree standing 7 feet high, a curiosity indeed. Among the treasures carefully preserved by Mr. Grant are a pair of heavy, solid brass andirons which must be very ancient, though no record can be obtained of the date of their importation. No wonder they are treasured.

HALIDALE. Benson Emery and sister of Grelton, Ohio, are visiting relatives here. Leona Colby is at work at Norton Clements. Jennie Clement is on the sick list. Job Foster has returned from Leavenworth, Kansas, with his family after an absence of eight years.

Rev. S. H. Burton of So. Jefferson preached at the church Sunday. Nellie Clement is slowly improving.

A peculiar accident which is likely to prove fatal, befell Miss Sadie Breton of Auburn Friday noon. She was on the sidewalk on Academy street, when a horse driven by a man named Deoster became frightened at an electric car and bolted to the sidewalk, striking Miss Breton with great force, knocking her to the sidewalk and rendering her unconscious. Her skull is fractured and she received other injuries.

Fish block, the largest and most valuable building in Wadsworth, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The block was completed by the Windsor Hotel, P. R. Stevens, proprietor; N. C. Austin, clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, carpets, etc.; J. S. Overlook, groceries; George Bliss, crockery, glass ware, books, stationery, etc.; Medomak National Bank, American Express office and Knights of Pythias Hall. Loss \$100,000.

Two Auburn men, Harry Hartwell and William Garland, were fishing on Lake Umbagog, Sunday forenoon, when they hooked a large salmon. In the struggle to land it, the boat capsized, and the line became wound about Garland's body in such a way that he had great difficulty in keeping his head above water. He was becoming exhausted when two men put out from shore and rescued them. Hartwell succeeded in landing the fish, a 6½ pound salmon.

EAST LIVERMORE. May 28, station at East Livermore was burglarized by a boy 14 years of age, hailing from Boston. A wallet was taken containing fifteen

dollars. A. D. Cole pursued the boy and secured the money turning him over to the proper officials. Deer have been frequently seen about here the past few years, and very recently Mr. Cole saw one in his pasture where he pastures his cows and sheep, apparently as contented as any domestic animal.

NORTH WATERBORO. Theodore Braden died at West Buxton, May 14, aged 88 years. Ellaha A. Braden died at North Waterboro, May 17, aged 90 years.

They were brothers, sons of Joseph and Dolly Webber Braden. We shall miss them very much for they were good citizens.—Our oldest man in town is John T. Sorbier. He is 92 years, ten months and some days old. The first vote he cast was in the year 1838 and he has not missed of voting in all elections since that time. Mr. Editor, do you suppose that there is another such a case in the State of Maine?

A premature explosion, which nearly resulted in the death of several men, took place in the Booth Bros. & Hurricane granite company's quarry at Long Cove last week. A blast had just been fired on the bank and George B. Smith, a brother of the superintendent, was pouring powder in the hole for a second blast, when the explosive came in contact with some unlooked for heat or flame and a violent upheaval followed.

Mr. Smith was thrown several feet and landed within a yard of the precipice, to have gone over which would have meant an instant and horrible death. He was burned about the head and body and his clothes were in flames when others went to his assistance.

E. SUMNER. W. H. Eastman, the seedsman, has entered upon his duties as census enumerator for summer.—Mrs. Irene K. Robinson was prostrated by a paralytic shock early Sunday morning.

She has sustained one shock previously, still, it is hoped that she may recover partially if not fully.—The town has purchased a new road machine called the Climax which seems to be doing good work.—Republican caucus for choice of delegates to the State and County Conventions will be held at the town house Saturday P. M., June 9, at 5 P. M.—The old soldiers are to have a "camp fire" on W. Sumner on July 4th. Speakers from out of town, a band of music, a picnic dinner, are among the features anticipated.

ERTIS. The nice rain of Saturday seemed to be just what the farmers needed and the vivid green and refreshed appearance of nature shows its good effects.—Mr. F. L. Porter has recently purchased a horse of Mr. Peter Potter.—Mr. J. Marshall Myers has gone to Kingfield for a few days.—Mr. Joseph Myers, who has been taking electric treatment of Dr. Simmons for paralysis for the last two weeks does not seem to be improving any.—Miss May Scribner, who had diphtheria in February, now seems to be losing the use of her limbs. She is a sister of Miss Edna Scribner, who, it may be remembered, was carried to the hospital some weeks ago for the same affliction.—Mr. Herman Lishness and wife have gone to Lewiston on business.—A herd of thirty horses, the property of the Berlin Mills Co. were driven on to the ridge to pasture a few days ago.

ALLEN'S MILLS. Mr. E. G. Gay has opened his sporting camps at Clearwater Lake, Allen's Mills, Maine, and the fishing season is now on. Clearwater camps are equipped first class, and under able management. The fishing is excellent. They capture daily, large-sized trout and landlocked salmon. J. C. Higgins, licensed guide, caught a 13½ lb. landlocked salmon one day last week. J. Frank Clark, Farmington, caught May 21st, a 5 lb. landlocked salmon and a 3 lb. trout. The largest trout caught this spring weighed 10 pounds, and the largest salmon, 8 pounds. Lee Berry, Farmington, caught the 10 lb. trout. Wm. C. Hatch's history of the town of Industry from 1787 to 1893, gives an account of John Daggett's big catch, 31½ pounds, also John Wesley Norton, 21 pound trout, Samuel Rackliffe, 20½, and many others catching trout and salmon as large as any recorded here. The fishing so far this season surpasses any season of late years.

WEST LEEDS. H. F. Webb has over 300 acres of sweet corn contracted for. B. C. Thomas has purchased a broad mare of Auburn parties.—A. T. Barker has planted 15 acres of corn.—Apple trees are blossomed fuller than for many years.—The work of the season is very late.—A. N. Mander has bought the Foss place at North Leeds and put a stock of goods into the store.—Lottie Herrick is stopping at home now.—Mrs. Lena Foss Palmer & Son of Stockbridge, Mass. are visiting at her father's, A. J. Foss.—Leroy Safford has moved into the house recently built for him by Truman Deane.—There is quite an excitement in town now over the coming election of representative, there being three candidates in the field.—The teachers' meeting at the Center on Saturday was very fully attended.—Mr. Dunton who purchased

the Sylvester place is going into the market garden business. He has a large quantity of peas planted and is going to put in a lot of melons, etc.

BRUNSWICK. For the past week we have had warm weather and half an inch of rain.—Vegetation is coming forward rapidly.—Grass is looking finely and apple and plum trees are full of blossoms.—Our plums are white with the blossoms of the blueberry.—Large improvements are being made in the park around our railroad station and at Merry-meeting Park and the electric cars are well patronized by visitors to that locality.—For the first time for many years a married woman was committed to our lock-up Memorial Day for being drunk on the street.—It was so cold during the first part of May that early sown peas decayed in the ground.—Died, Moses Merrill Nickerson, aged 83 years. Mr. Nickerson in early life was an employee of the old Maine stage company. Only one of the old stage drivers still survives, John Marshall of Mechanic Falls.—No caterpillars have made their appearance on our apple trees and a farmer tells me they hatched out in the three warm days we had the middle of May and were killed by the freezing nights which followed. He thinks we shall not be troubled with those pests this year.

Burglars are becoming bold in Maine. Following the safe breaking at South Berwick came the blowing up of the postoffice safe and building at Buckfield Friday. At about two o'clock, Friday morning, the whole village of Buckfield was startled by a tremendous explosion that rattled windows and fairly shook the ground. The stationery and book store of Alfred Cole is in the center of the business section of the village and contains the postoffice. Mr. Cole is the postmaster. Near by the postoffice lives Bert Tilton. He heard the explosion, leaped out of bed and dashed to the window. He saw volumes of smoke rushing into the broken windows of the postoffice and realizing what had happened, ran back into the room, grabbed up his Winchester that was standing convenient to hand and fired nine shots rapidly into the front of the postoffice. This following the mighty blast of the explosion awakened every one in the village. Everywhere windows were thrown up and shouts rang out upon the summer air. Men came rushing from their houses hastily clothed and armed with guns and rifles. The burglars had fled from the postoffice by the rear door through which they had entered and in a few moments were discovered beating a retreat down the Portland & Rumford Falls railroad track. No trace has been found.

WASHINGTON. Miss Nellie Bryant and Lyndon Stevens of Augusta of the firm of Stevens & Ballard, shoe dealers, spent Sunday at John F. Bryant's.—Mrs. Frank Keene is visiting her parents in Michigan.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carver of Augusta have been visiting friends here.—Mrs. A. C. Vanner and Miss Hannah Hook are spending a few weeks in Boston.—Rev. S. H. Burton of South Jefferson is visiting friends here.—Many from here will attend the Christian Endeavor Union at South Somerville, next Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Sadie Jones is home caring for her mother, Mrs. James W. Jones, who is very sick.—The rain of June 2nd has forwarded the crops of all kinds. There is now a good prospect of a fine hay crop and never were fruit trees so full of blossoms.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Overlook and C. W. Clark and Miss Abia Jones attended the C. E. meeting at South Somerville last Sunday evening.—Bert Weymouth of Appleton is a great demand for steer calves this spring and especially good ones. The demand is steadily increasing every year for better stock and more of it. Ten years ago there were but very few steers calves kept and those that weren't kept could not be found for sale.

For the past few years the very best are kept for bulls, consequently the calves have increased in value and in demand. Where one yoke of calves were kept ten years ago, now nearly every farmer keeps from one to five or six pair.

Exports from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan Islands will reach \$45,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends with the present month, and will be more than 3 times as much in 1899 and more than twice as much in any year of our commerce with those islands except in the years 1892, 3, and 4 when reciprocity greatly increased our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico. To Cuba the total for the fiscal year seems likely to be fully \$25,000,000, against \$7,530,000 in the fiscal year 1899 and \$24,157,000 in the great reciprocity year 1893, when exports to that island were more than double those of five years earlier. To Porto Rico, the exports of the year will be in round terms \$2,600,000, against an average of \$2,750,000 in the reciprocity years 1892, 1893, and 1894, when exports to that island were double those of earlier years. To the Hawaiian Islands the total for the year will be about \$15,000, or five times as much as in 1893, nearly four times as much as in 1896, and more than double the total for 1898. To the Philippines the total for 1900 will be about \$2,500,000, or more than in the entire 15 years since 1855, the date at which the first record of our exports to the Philippines was made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. To the Samoan Islands the exports of the year will be about \$125,000, or nearly as much as in all the years since 1890 at which date the official records of our exports to those islands began.

Monday morning Louis Klopsch of New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who has been making a tour of famine-stricken districts, travelling through the most sorely stricken portions of the Bombay presidency, including Gujarat and Baroda, returned. He makes the following statement regarding his observations: "Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives, scat-

tered in all directions and stricken in flight, were found dying by the roadside, in the fields and ditches. The numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day. At Godhra there were 3000 deaths from cholera within four days, and at Dohad, 2500 in the same period. The hospital death rate at Godhra and Dohad was 90 per cent. "The condition of the stricken simply beggars description. At Ahmedabad the death rate in the poor house was 10 per cent. Every day I saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth cot there was a corpse. The thermometer read 115 deg. in the shade. "I visited the smallpox and cholera wards at Virgam. All the patients were lying on the ground, there being no cot. Otherwise their condition was fair. "The government is doing its best, but the native officials are hopelessly and heartlessly inefficient. Between the famine, the plague and the cholera the condition of Bombay presidency is now worse than it has been at any previous period in the 19th century. Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken, and there may be something still worse to come when the monsoon breaks."

A PHILADELPHIA BOY IN AFRICA.

News has been received of the safe arrival of the messenger boy, James Smith of Philadelphia, who took the schoolboy's message to President Kruger.

The message was delivered in the executive chamber at the capitol, through the windows of which came the rumble of ox-carts and the general confusion attendant upon the evacuation of the city by the families of the Boers. The British are reported to be approaching.

There was an impressive silence in the chamber as the stern and venerable president of this doomed republic bent forward to receive from Messenger James Francis Smith the packet which the boy had traveled 12,000 miles to deliver into his hands.

"Ave Caesar morituri salutationem," quoted Secretary of State Reitz, as the president accepted the message. Then he added a bitters epigram:

"On this occasion the message is reversed. Caesar greets those about to die."

This reference to the United States and the message of sympathy from America to the president of a dying sister republic profoundly moved every one present. Tears glistened in the president's eyes as he took the packet from the messenger's hands.

In presenting the message Smith made a manly little speech which Secretary Reitz translated.

President Kruger's reply was grave and courteous. He tendered his hearty thanks to the American people and particularly the liberty lads of Philadelphia for their sympathy and charged Smith to return his greetings to the good people of America. Then with fatherly kindness he shook hands with Smith, congratulating him upon completing his long journey in safety and expressing the hope that he would have an equally safe return to his distant home.

The entire group was then photographed.

OXFORD DOWN RECORD.

Vol. 8, American Oxford Down Record will be closed July 1st, 1900, and pedigrees recorded after that date will be held for Vol. 9.

Pedigree blanks, rules governing registration, etc., furnished on application to the Secretary.

The A. O. D. R. offers the following special cash prizes to Oxford Downs: \$250.00 at the International Exhibition, Chicago; \$50.00 at the Provincial Fat Stock Show, Guelph; \$30.00 at each State Fair in the U. S. and each Provincial Fair in Canada where the Oxford breed is allowed a separate class.

Respectfully,
W. A. SHAFER, Sec'y.

Hamilton, Ohio.

For the land's sake—use Bowker's fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

BEAUTY, THE CONQUEROR

BELLAVITA

Arsonic Beauty Tablets and Pills. A perfectly safe and guaranteed treatment for all skin disorders. Restores the bloom of youth and fades away all wrinkles, freckles, and blemishes. Price \$1.00 per box. Send for circular. Address, NERVITA MEDICAL CO., 414 Jackson St., Chicago.

CHAS. K. FARRINGTON'S Old Reliable Drug Store, opp. Post Office, Augusta.

CAPABLE WOMAN WANTED for a permanent position. \$60.00 per month and all expenses. Experience unnecessary. Send resume to: CLARK & Co., 24 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

C. RATES.

to the Maine Farmer, paid in advance
and with the Farmer any of the publica-
tion reduced prices:

	Price Separately.	With the Farmer.
1 year	\$1.00	\$1.00
2 years	2.00	2.00
3 years	3.00	3.00
4 years	4.00	4.00
5 years	5.00	5.00
6 years	6.00	6.00
7 years	7.00	7.00
8 years	8.00	8.00
9 years	9.00	9.00
10 years	10.00	10.00
11 years	11.00	11.00
12 years	12.00	12.00
13 years	13.00	13.00
14 years	14.00	14.00
15 years	15.00	15.00
16 years	16.00	16.00
17 years	17.00	17.00
18 years	18.00	18.00
19 years	19.00	19.00
20 years	20.00	20.00

new subscribers alike. If any one desires
a copy outside this list, please write this
to the following office to subscribers, old
and new, "In His Steps," by Rev. C. M. Sheldon,
price of 10 cents.

THESE GREAT OFFERS.

to the body of the house. It was repeated
twice over the waltz song.
Priscilla, rosy and enthusiastic, with
one little dimpled arm crushed up
against the box edge, her hands clasped
speechlessly before her, her intense sym-
pathy, set with confoundedly fawned
eyes as the full notes soared forth firmly
and saluted her anxious ears. Constance
appeared electrified. Vanished was the
waxen mask of that morning. It had
made way for a crimson bloom like rose
stains on cream. The pathetic face,
with its mass of clustering blond curls
caught and held carelessly in their gold
traditional fillet studded with pearls,
stood out like a cameo from the back-
ground of Venetian tapestry and wax
lights. Her gestures were natural, un-
studied, although Priscilla knew how
many years it had required to assume
their present proportion. The diction,
that most difficult accomplishment for
American girls—an accomplishment which
had taken into consideration by the un-
enlightened, but which is none the less
the rock upon which most Anglo-Saxon
would be vocalists split in France, to
go down with all on board—the diction
was openly discussed as "remarkable."

Stormonth's eyes had been fixed
upon Dixie, who, sitting in line of his
employer's dress suits, which set off his
broad figure to great advantage, had
restlessly mopped his sunburned brows
while awaiting the rise of the curtain.
He was conspicuously impatient as re-
garded the lack of ventilation and the
development of Stormonth's seemingly
humorous plan to introduce him to a
new singer. The big, honest fel-
low had trembled undignifiedly as
Constance walked toward the footlights,
had given vent to a guttural exclamation
when she began to sing, and then
had broken forth hoarsely, to Aunt
Mildred's visible consternation, with
"Grit, pure grit! Who would have ever
imagined the little woman had it in her!"

Afterward a great silence had fallen
upon him, but it was a golden silence,
fraught with memories. There had
come to Dixie, as there comes to most
lives at the time of a supreme crisis, an
atmospheric association which had
been with him when he had experienced
his greatest heart swell. It was the
faint whiff of new hay, the echo of a
thrashing sound, the odor of salt and
sedge. His mind had traveled back,
there in that crowded auditorium packed
with the titled and the illustrious of
the eastern continent, to a clover patch
of meadow, bound in with scrub oaks,
which, like a heart, had been the ful-
filled promise of summer, exuded a
familiar happiness redolent of hope and
peace.

"Hush," Stormonth whispered suc-
cinctly, with a quick comprehension—
a revelation to Dixie in its masterful ten-
derness and its subsequent action.
"Hush!" She will see her after the
opera. "Then, very low, "Brace up!"
Rome was not won in a day," with
which enigmatical suggestion Stormonth
won his new friend's perpetual
alliance by turning his back abruptly
upon his ungovernable emotion.

In return for that plethoric promise,
Stormonth's concealed hand, which
had been the sign of Priscilla's claim,
experienced a grip, a moment later,
which was essentially a firmament in its
unbridled eloquence.

Dixie's blue eyes glanced across his,
the way a sword glances across steel,
leaving the flash of more to come be-
hind it.
"That glance, to Stormonth, weary
with the past month's smothered pain
and quiverful evolutions, seemed like
a knock at the chained portal of his
own despair, which he had fiercely
striven to shut out in order to make
way for his customary phlegmatic phi-
losophy—in vain. It gaped hideously at
him now as when he was alone. It re-
called to him the mental precipice where-
from he dared not even contemplate the
gulf below. He sighed shortly and turned
toward Priscilla.

"Will you take me into the foyer?"
that unwise and daring young woman
asked. "I wish to speak to the count
and M. Desmoulin." The curtain had
fallen on the second act.
(To be continued.)

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;
it is even when you find them.
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind
and look for the virtues in them.
The world will never adjust itself
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Something will go wrong your whole life long.
And the sooner you learn it the better.

Dorothy, Papa, we girls have a new
name for those men who call on us but
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"What is it, daughter?" "We call them
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"Can you give me the name of the
first lady of the land?" asked the
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Home Department.

SPRING CLEANING.

Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in every part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snowbanks from yer heart.
We've spring cleaner comes around,
Bring forth the duster an' the broom,
An' take yer cozy notions down,
An' sweep yer dusty soul of gloom.

Scrub o' ideas out with the dust,
An' dress yer soul in newer style,
Sweep from yer min' its worn out crust,
An' dump it in the rubbish pile;
Sweep out the hates that burn an' smart,
Bring in new loves serene an' pure,
An' sweep the heartache from the heart,
Place modern styles of furniture.

Clean out yer moribund cubby-holes,
Sweep out the dirt, scrape off the scum;
"Time clean" time for healthy souls;
Get up and dust! The spring has come!
Clean out the corners of the brain,
Bear down with scrubbin' brush an' soap,
An' dump o' fear into the rain,
An' dust a cozy chair for hope.

Clean out the brain's deep rubbish-hole,
Sweep every crazy great an' small,
An' in the frost room of the soul
Hang poster pictures on the wall.
Scrub up the windows of the mind,
Clean up and let the spring begin,
Sweep open wide the dusty blind,
An' let the April sunshine in.

Plant flowers in the soul's front yard,
Set out new shade an' blossom trees,
An' let the soul once more an' hard,
Sweep out the old an' bring in new.
Sweep out the old an' bring in new,
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snowbanks from yer heart!
—Sam Walter Foss.

HABIT IN CHARACTER.

Who has not felt the force of habit? If
on board, bureau or any piece of fur-
niture has been removed from an accus-
tomed place, how many, many times we
start unconsciously to the old location
only to check one's self with "O, I didn't
think!" The scientist may confuse us
with the mysteries of reflex-action, etc.,
but we are very clearly conscious that
we continue to go to the corner,
where stood so long the old triangular
cupboard, just because we had been go-
ing there day after day for years. Habit
is asserting itself.

The same is true regarding conduct.
If, through ungracious manners are in-
duced in, daily, honest, cultivated
decent, polished bearing, much as it
may be desired, is not ours. The most
desirable things money cannot purchase.
There is nothing that so offends as an in-
dividual with an elegant, faultlessly
fashionable costume and bearish man-
ners. The first money can obtain, but
the graceful, lovely conduct must be the
result of personal thought, care and con-
sideration of others. It is acquired by
habitual practice. The great refiner is
meekness.

Money is power; yes, but of that char-
acter that is most frequently manifested
is tyranny; not always, it is true.
Neither is the obtaining of wealth an un-
happy ambition. But a beautiful char-
acter, one heroically good in its grandeur
shows money very insignificant, verily
filthy lucre.

As the years come and go, it is more
forcibly impressed that gentle, lovely
traits are the result of daily practice of
the law of love. Habit has much to do
with it. If one permits himself or her-
self to be disturbed continually by dis-
appointments and discouragements, the
dependent, complaining disposition is
the result. What a materialized ray
of sunshine is that life in a home that
can see even in the humblest surround-
ings much of joy and happiness; whose
vision is so clear that the silver lining
can be seen, though the cloud be heavy
and dark; who can say, when dire mis-
fortune comes, "Well, it might have
been worse."

It takes grace of character to meet at
the front door, even a dear friend, with
a smile, glad, welcome heart, when, per-
haps a knock brought you from the
wash-tub or the ironing table. Plans
made for the day must be changed for
entertainment. O, what patience is
needed, when seated for a good day's
evening, that is so much needed, an
early dinner is requested because the
men must go to town this afternoon and
dine to start early that they may re-
turn before dark. These and countless
others of the same trivial character are
the unexpected trials of a life daily, and
they are the crucial tests of patience and
gentleness. The habit must be formed
of suppressing the impatient word and
of giving the smile. This does not mean
the surrendering of principles. To change
our plans gracefully for the sake of
others requires heroism and is what
we value, hourly to do, and it is this
that tests us. The angelic disposition
costs something, it is the constant sup-
pression of selfish inclinations and the
habit carefully, assiduously cultivated
of cheerfully performing the present
duty. This lovefulness of character has
an untold value and may be acquired by
"location, wealth, talent, beauty of
self alone can win the victory by con-
stant cultivation of those graces of the
heart which make beautiful character."
Mrs. Mary Anderson in Rural World.

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that unwise and daring young woman
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THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

I have read N. M.'s "How to Train
Boys" and fear some mother may be
misled by the brevity of her advice. It
may be true that boys of 14 or 16 years
of age are more difficult to manage than
before or after that time; but I think
their attitude at that time depends
largely—almost wholly—on their pre-
vious training. You cannot begin too
early in the life of any child to mould
and form its future character. Impres-
sions have often been made upon the
mind of a child in its cradle that have
given a shade of color to all its future
life. When our dear old "Autocrat,"
Dr. Holmes, was once asked at what
time the training and education of a
child should commence, his reply came
promptly: "One hundred years before
the child is born." The remark is
worthy a high place in the home and
heart of every parent in the land. If we
would have worthy children we must re-
frain from every appearance of vice,
folly or evil that we wish them to avoid.
Some pet sin may be a sore temptation
to us, but as you value the future well-
being of your child put it far from you,
at whatever sacrifice to yourself.

Every one of N. M.'s words are good,
but she touches the subject too lightly.
I am rejoiced at the success of the care-
ful training which I am sure her chil-
dren received, but she has omitted to
mention the "eternal vigilance" that was
the price of that success. A mother
must first, last and all the time, be the
friend and confidante of her child. No
matter what other duty must be neglect-
ed, never for a moment forget the train-
ing of your children. Some mothers
have not the assistance that they should
receive from the busy father (occupied
by the care of providing for the physical
needs of the family). I do not think
fathers, as a rule, feel the moral burden
that falls so heavily upon the mother,
but there are few men so unworthy as
to oppose any efforts for the well being
of their children.

The divorce court is a nuisance, but if
a man has fallen so low as to induce a
child to drink, smoke or in any way
lower its morals, I believe it is the
wife's duty, after a vain effort to save
him, to see the error of his ways, to save
herself and children by placing them
beyond his power. Happily very few
are obliged to use this extreme measure.
The high-minded mother of to-day
has no greater foe than the sensational
trash printed and circulated by thought-
less and unscrupulous parties. It re-
quires constant watchfulness from the
cradle to maturity to cultivate a pure
and healthy literary taste. An appar-
ent trifling neglect may cause serious
future trouble. It is necessary that the
mother herself read carefully all books
which are given to children that she
may be sure that they are not only pure
but stimulate tastes in accordance with
the parents' ambitions for them.

A love of nature should be encouraged.
Flowers and music are both powers for
good in many homes. Pets, carefully
tended by their youthful owners, teach
tenderness to all animate things which
is a very essential part of a gentleman's
character.
L. E. P.

"OH, MY!"

She was a little woman, with three or
four children, and they had all been
in the country to spend Christmas week.
Upon arriving in Camden her eyes were
wed with weeping; so were the chil-
dren's.

Upon being asked the matter, she
sobbed out: "We have been spending
Christmas on a farm, and we didn't any
of us want to come home." And she
bravely tried to smile through her tears.

"Don't you like the city?" was the
next question. "Yes," was the reply,
"but not like I do the farm. We all had
such a good time, and there was such
full and plenty of everything. When
they wanted potatoes for dinner they
didn't go out and buy them by the quar-
ter peck, but went down cellar to whole
bushels; and, oh, my! the lovely cabbages
that were buried in the field to keep
them white and tender! Why, I have to
give 15 cents here for a cabbage head
such as they feed out to their stock.
When they wanted meat there was a
smokehouse full of sweet, juicy hams;
and, oh, my! and such good butter and
eggs, and chickens, and hanging
shelves down cellar just full of pump-
kin and mince pies and great fat dough-
nuts!"

It made me heart sick when I thought
how I had to twist and turn here in the
city to make things hold out, thinking I
can't afford this and that. Oh, my! We
are so fond of hot oakes and milk gray
for breakfast, but, oh, my! we can't af-
ford it here; it takes so much milk to
mix up the oakes and for gray, too.

We lived on a farm once, and had just
as full and plenty, but I wanted Will
to sell out and live in the city. I thought
city folks had so much better times, and
didn't have to work so hard; but, oh,
my! how I have found out my mistake!
We did have some days and hours to
rest when we were on a farm, and when
we brushed and cleaned up it didn't get
dirty right away again. Why, as much
dust collects on your furniture in a day
here as in a whole week in the country.

I know there are a great many more
places to go to here; but, oh, my! you
have got to pay well for them, and, after
all, what can compare to a merry even-
ing in the farmhouse around a big table,
with books and papers and games, and
a nice treat of apples and nuts before you
go to bed! And, oh, my! the children
had such good times around the great
cookstove making molasses candy and
popping corn. And the little woman
with a quiver of her upper lip, looked
sympathizingly around among her chil-
dren. The last I heard of her she was
saying, "Oh, my! oh, my!" and I went
on thinking to myself: "It is the same
old story. Becoming tired of farm life
to go into the city to repent at leisure."

To change a prosperous farm life for a
city home is like going out of the Garden
of Eden into a den of wickedness for
many folks. If farmers only knew how
city folks envied them their peace, quiet-
ness and plenty I think there would be
fewer changes and fewer young folks
running to cities for places.—Mrs. A. E.
C. Maxwell in New York Tribune.

"MY OWN SELF AGAIN."

Mrs. Gates Writes to Mrs. Pinkham,
Follows Her Advice and is Made Well.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For nearly
two and one-half years I have been in
feeble health. After my little child came
it seemed I could not
get my strength
again. I have
chills and the
severest pains in
my limbs and top
of head and am
almost insens-
ible at times. I
also have a pain
in the right of
breast bone. It is
so severe at times
that I cannot lie
on my right side.
Please write me what
you think of my case."
—MRS. CLARA GATES,
Johns P. O., Miss.,
April 25, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—
I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-
table Compound as advised and now
send you a letter for publication. For
several years I was in such wretched
health that life was almost a burden.
I could hardly walk across the floor,
was so feeble. Several of our best
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advice. In a few days I received such
kind, motherly letter. I followed your
instructions and am my 'old self'
again. Was greatly benefited before I
had used one bottle. May God bless
you for what you are doing for suffer-
ing women.—MRS. CLARA GATES,
Johns P. O., Miss., Oct. 6, 1899.

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-
table Compound as advised and now
send you a letter for publication. For
several years I was in such wretched
health that life was almost a burden.
I could hardly walk across the floor,
was so feeble. Several of our best
physicians attended me, but failed to
help. I concluded to write to you for
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